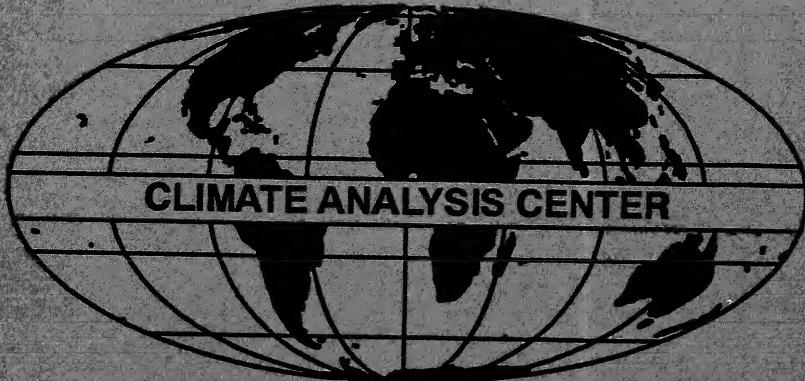


CONTAINS:
MAY 1993
AND SPRING
(MARCH –
MAY) 1993
GLOBAL
CLIMATE
ANOMALIES



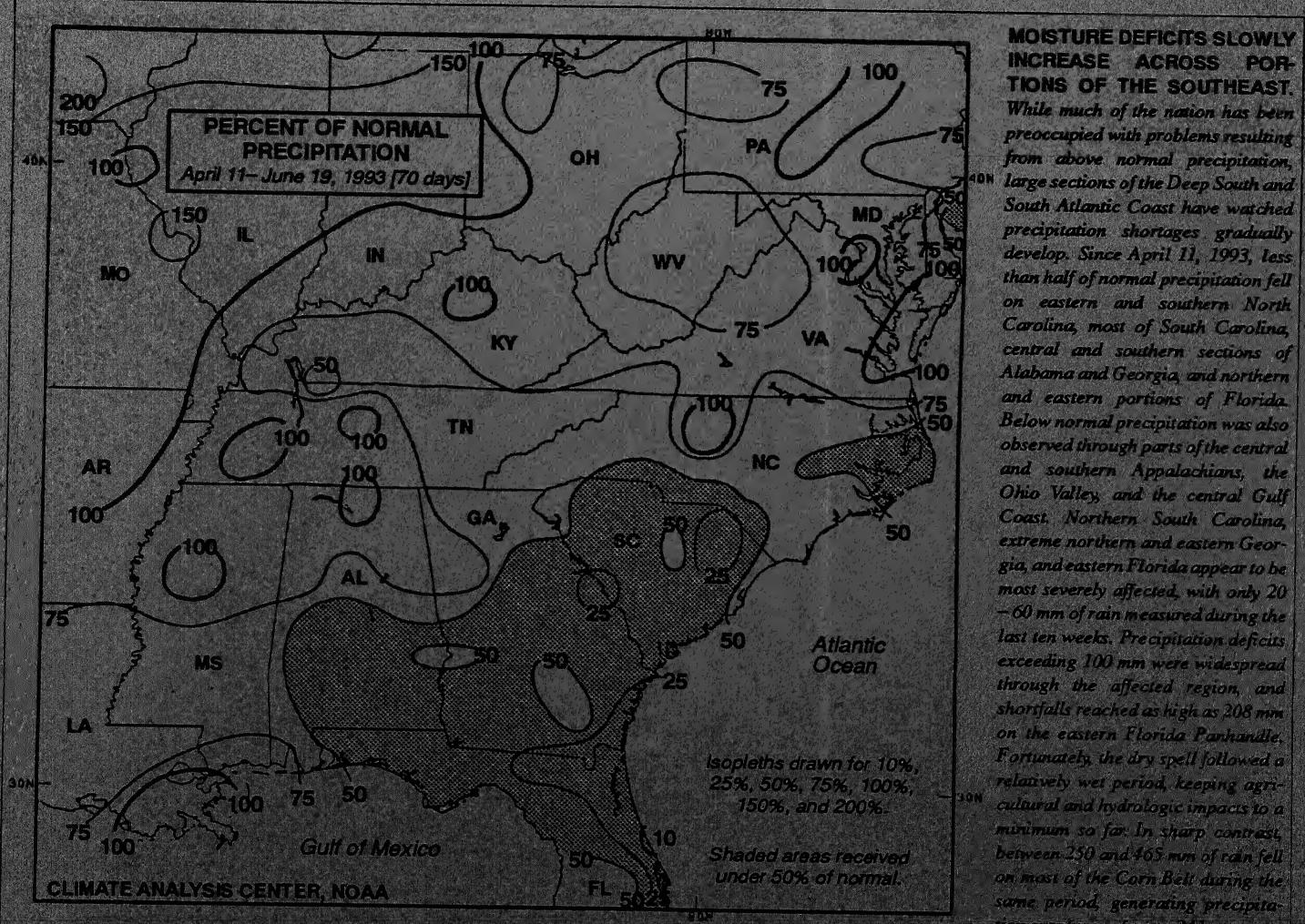
CONTAINS:
SPECIAL
UPDATES ON
HEAVY RAINS
IN JAPAN AND
ON TROPICAL
STORM
ARLENE

WEEKLY CLIMATE BULLETIN

No. 93/25

Washington, DC

June 23, 1993



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE—NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL CENTER
CLIMATE ANALYSIS CENTER



GLOBAL CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

MAJOR CLIMATIC EVENTS AND ANOMALIES AS OF JUNE 19, 1993

1. Western United States:

WET SPELL ENDS.

Less than 30 mm of rain fell on most of Washington, Oregon, and northern California as seasonably dry weather returned [Ended at 5 weeks].

2. North-Central United States:

HEAVY RAINS ENGENDER FLOODING.

Heavy thundershowers dumped up to 200 mm of rain on some locations (page 4). According to press reports, the Black River in Wisconsin spilled out of its banks. In Iowa and Minnesota, farmers remained unable to plant many crops in saturated fields [Episodic Events].

3. South-Central and Southeastern United States:

TORRENTIAL RAINS DRENCH TEXAS AND LOUISIANA; SOUTHEAST STILL DRY.

Tropical Storm Arlene inundated eastern Texas and western Louisiana with very heavy rain (page 4) [Episodic Event]. Farther east, dry weather persisted across the Southeast as precipitation amounts of 20 mm or less were reported again last week (front cover). Six-week moisture deficits ranged from 70 to 130 mm [8 weeks].

4. British Isles:

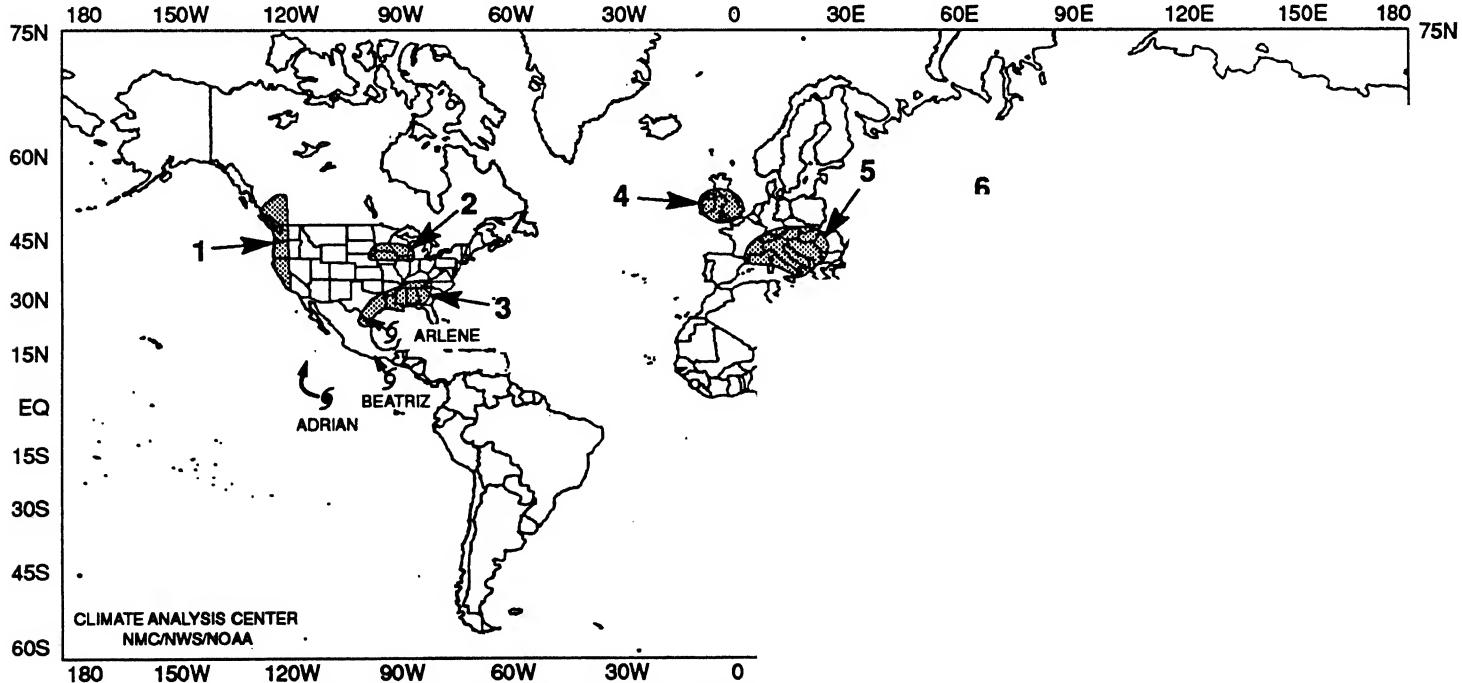
STILL VERY WET.

Moderate precipitation (20 to 40 mm) soaked Ireland and the United Kingdom as abnormally moist conditions persisted [6 weeks].

5. South-Central Europe:

DRY WEATHER PERSISTS, BUT TEMPERATURES MODERATE.

Temperatures averaged as much as 3°C below normal as the heat wave in Europe ended [Ended at 10 weeks - WARM]. Although as much as 90 mm of precipitation fell on the Alps, most areas received less than 20 mm as six-week moisture deficits reached 50 to 140 mm [10 weeks - DRY].



EXPLAN.

TEXT: Approximate duration of anomalies is in brackets. Precipitation
 MAP: Approximate locations of major anomalies and episodic events
 temperature anomalies, four week precipitation anomalies, long-

6. Southwestern Asia:

MOISTURE SURPLUSES REMAIN.

Six-week precipitation excess ranged from 50 to 150 mm as up to 160 mm of rain soaked the Ukraine last week [7 weeks].

7. Afghanistan and Pakistan:

HIGH TEMPERATURES AND HEAVY RAINS REPORTED.

Temperatures soared to 44°C in Pakistan and 49°C in Afghanistan early in the week, but cooler weather spread across the region as the week progressed. According to press reports, nearly 80 mm of rain engendered flooding and landslides that claimed over 100 lives in Pakistan [Episodic Events].

8. Korea and Northeastern China:

MORE WET WEATHER.

Torrential rains, with totals approaching 130 mm, inundated Korea while up to 60 mm soaked northeastern China [10 weeks]. Farther west, continued light to moderate rains eliminated large short-term moisture deficits [Ended at 5 weeks].

9. Taiwan and Southeastern China:

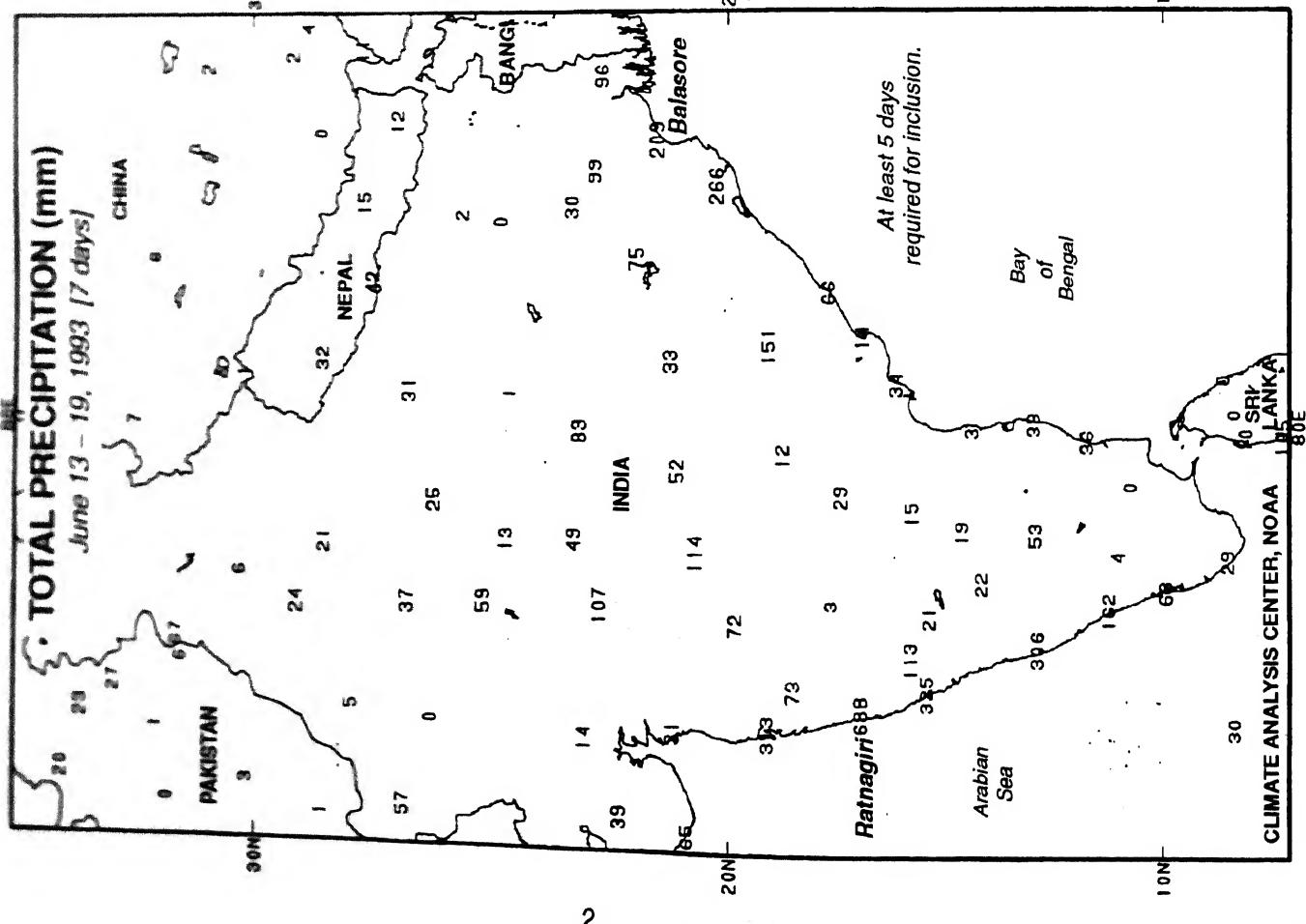
ABUNDANT RAINFALL CONTINUES.

Up to 280 mm of rain drenched the region as six-week precipitation surpluses remained as high as 300 mm. Daily totals reached 160 mm in south-central China [10 weeks].

10. Philippines:

RAINS PROVIDE LIMITED RELIEF.

Heavy thundershowers dropped as much as 200 mm of rain on isolated locations, but most areas received only 20 to 50 mm. Despite the rains, six-week moisture deficits of 100 to 350 mm remained widespread across the islands [8 weeks].



UNITED STATES WEEKLY CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS

FOR THE WEEK OF JUNE 13-19, 1993

Powerful storm systems again swept through the nation's midsection, accompanied by tornadoes, high wind, large hail, and heavy rain. During the first part of the week, severe thunderstorms barreled across the middle Missouri, upper and middle Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee Valleys, the Great Lakes, and the Northeast ahead of and along a strong eastward-moving cold front. On Sunday, tornadoes and baseball-sized hail battered northwestern Kansas while golfball sized hail pelted parts of Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa. Up to two and a half inches of rain fell in one hour on south-central Iowa while high wind gusts near Coming, IA, damaged a trailer and blew a police car off the road. Heavy rain, hail, and high winds hit southern Ohio on Monday, knocking out power to about 60,000 homes. Thunderstorms hit central New York on Tuesday, causing power lines to fall and ignite fires, according to press reports. Farther west, another cold front raced across the Pacific Northwest on Monday and into the central United States by mid-week, where the system slowed and edged eastward. Moist, unstable air streamed northward from the Gulf ahead of the system, fueling strong thunderstorms and heavy rain from the middle Missouri Valley to the upper Great Lakes. Up to six and a half inches of rain caused flash floods across southern Minnesota. Persistent rains from Wednesday into the weekend produced severe flooding through central Wisconsin, where eight inches of rain forced the Black River out of its banks and broke a 50-foot section of a dam near Hatfield. At least 700 people were evacuated from Jackson and Clark Counties, according to press reports.

At the start of the week, severe thunderstorms extended from the central Plains to the upper Great Lakes ahead of an eastward-moving cold front. Thunderstorms were also scattered in the hot, humid air across the lower Mississippi Valley, Southeast, and western Gulf Coast. Over two inches of rain in 40 minutes caused a 100-foot sinkhole to open up under a parking lot in downtown Atlanta, GA, killing a woman who was trapped in her car, authorities said. Extremely hot weather hung over the West, with temperatures reaching the century mark in the desert Southwest. By Tuesday, the cold front in the central States spread severe weather and heavy rain across the Midwest and into the Northeast. Farther west, a Pacific cold front brought precipitation into the Northwest and the northern and central Rockies. Scattered showers and thunderstorms lingered in the hot, muggy air from the central and southern Plains to the middle and southern Atlantic coast. Thunderstorms generated high wind gusts, hail, and heavy rain across Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle while small tornadoes touched down in west-central Florida.

At mid-week, the northern part of the eastern cold front moved into the Atlantic with the southern

becoming stationary from the North Carolina coast to northern Arkansas. Meanwhile, the western front stalled and extended across the central Rockies and middle Missouri Valley. Showers and thunderstorms were widespread over the upper Great Lakes, lower and upper Mississippi Valley, Great Plains, and central Rockies. During the latter part of the week, the western cold front moved slowly eastward while showers and thunderstorms continued to develop along and ahead of the system, causing flooding in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. On Thursday, moderate to heavy snow of up to a foot blanketed the higher elevations of Wyoming. At week's end, Arlene, the first tropical storm of the season, made landfall over southern Texas. Although only a minimal tropical storm, (with sustained winds of 40 mph), Arlene inundated much of southern and eastern Texas with torrential rain.

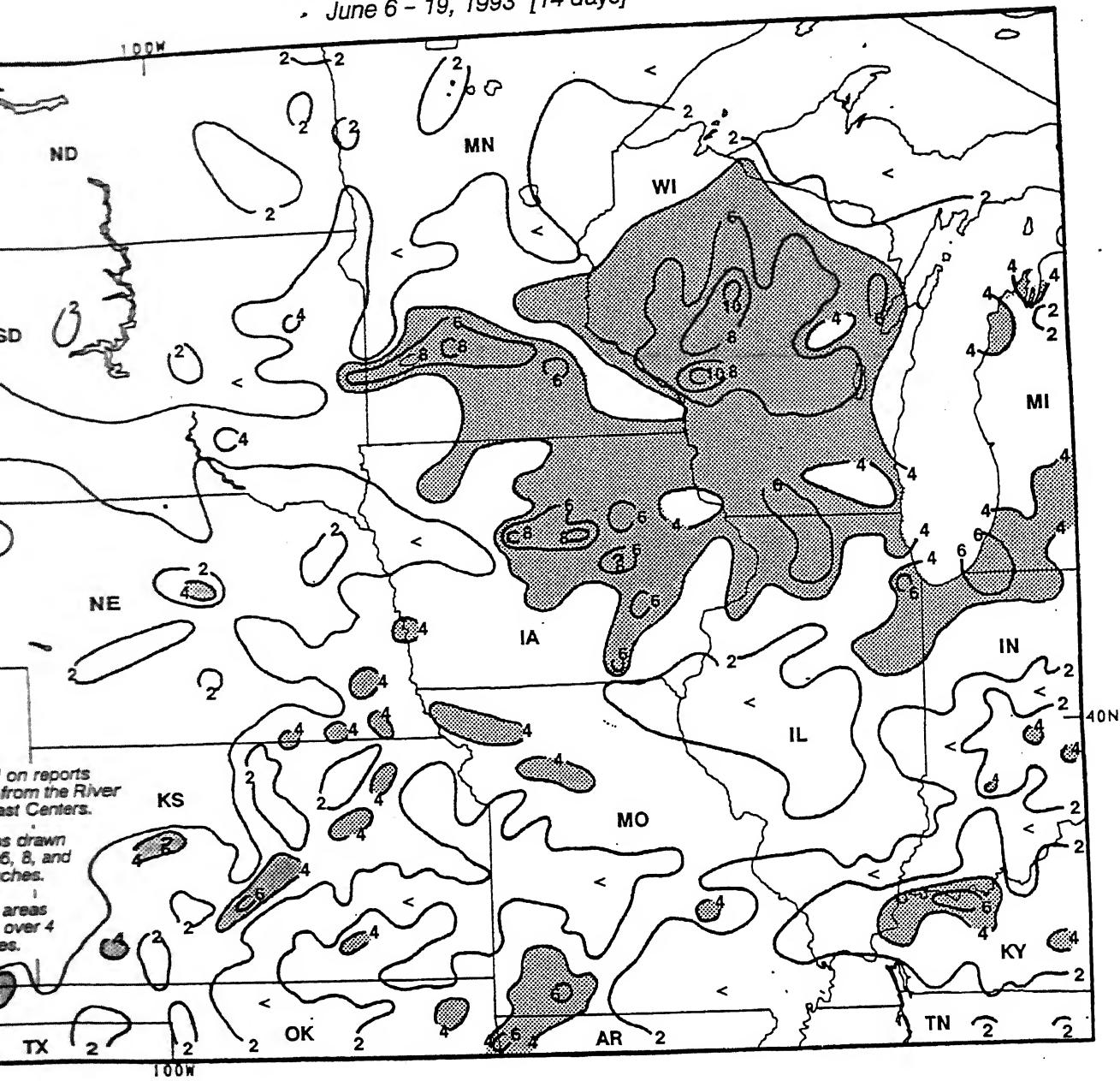
According to the River Forecast Centers, the greatest weekly precipitation totals (between two and ten inches) from the Texas panhandle and Oklahoma northward as over southeastern and eastern Texas and western southern Louisiana. Amounts of more than two inches also scattered across the Southeast, the Appalachians and the remainders of the Great Plains and Mississippi Ohio Valleys. Light to moderate precipitation was measured on the Big Island of Hawaii and the remainders of Northwest, the Rockies, southern Alaska, and the eastern two-thirds of the nation. Little or no precipitation reported over the desert Southwest, the central California, and the remainders of Alaska and

Tr

NORTH AMERICAN CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS FEATURE

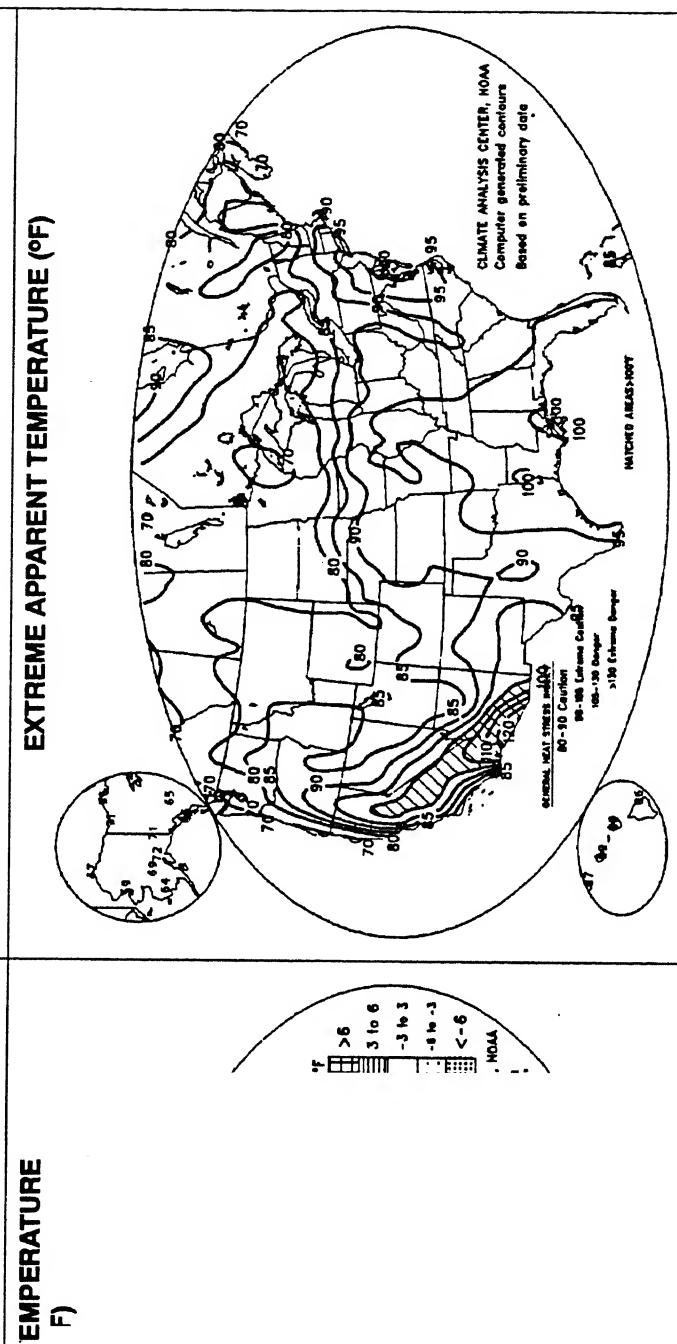
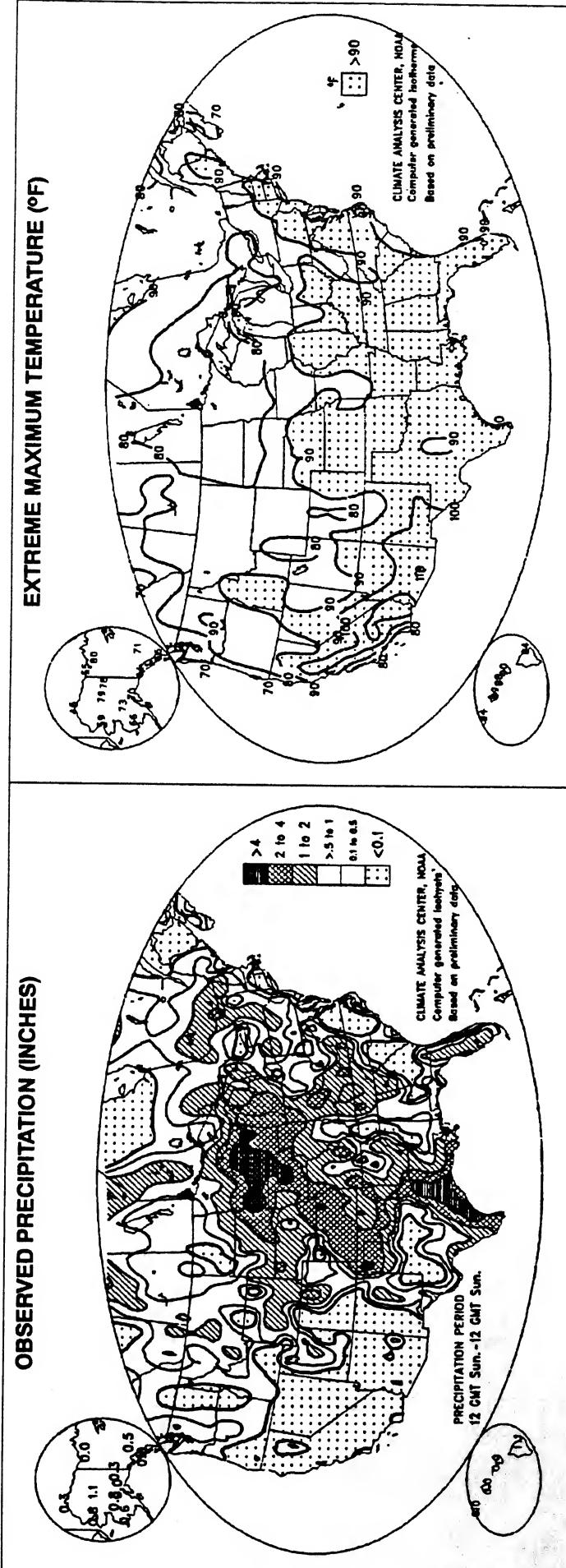
TOTAL PRECIPITATION (in)

June 6 - 19, 1993 [14 days]



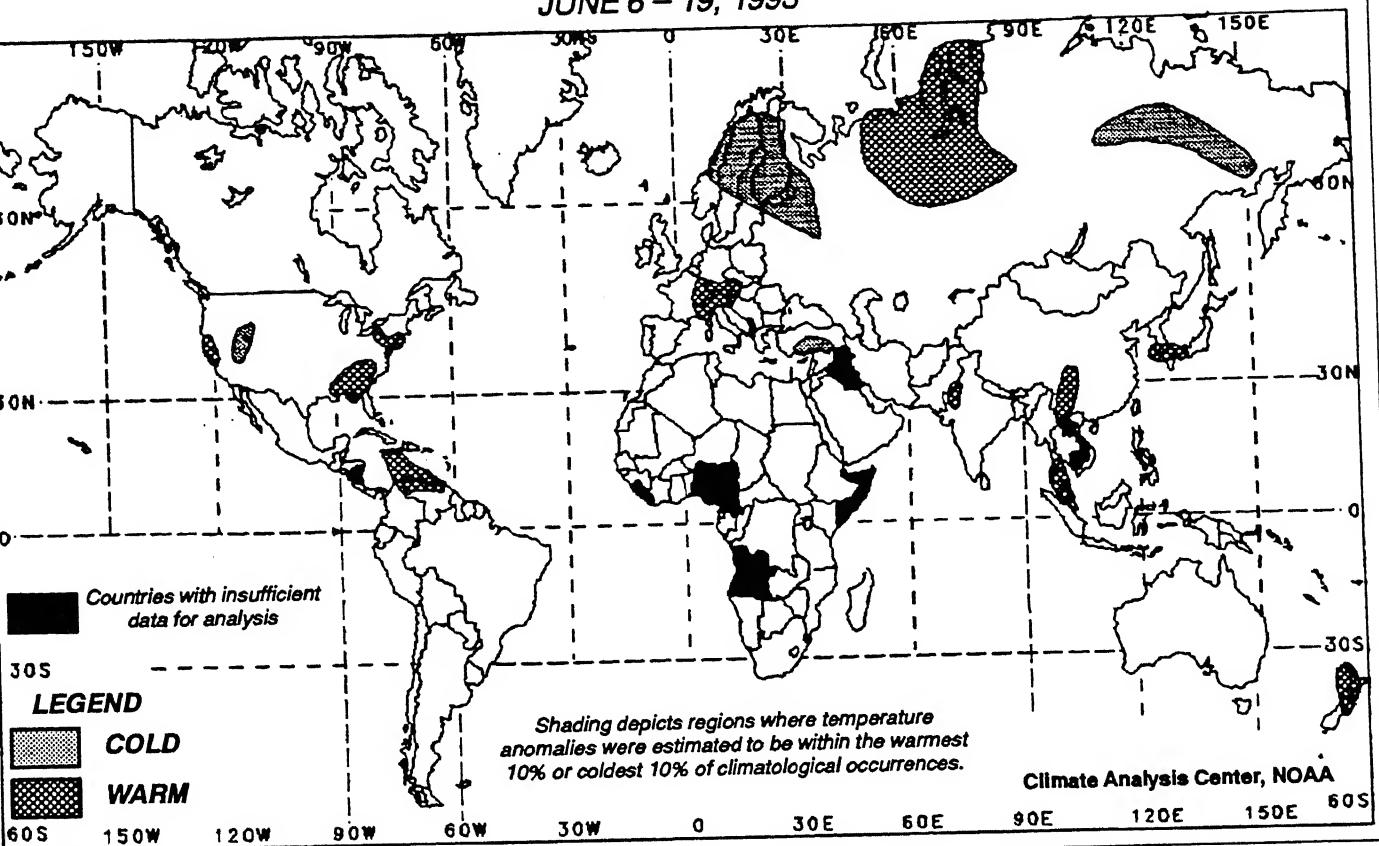
HUNDERSHOWERS GENERATE SEVERE WEATHER AND SCATTERED FLOODING ACROSS THE NORTH-GREAT PLAINS AND UPPER MIDWEST. For the last two weeks, large thunderstorm complexes repeatedly battered many of the central Great Plains northward and eastward across the Midwest and Great Lakes. Over four inches of rain drenched scattered areas of western Kentucky, western Missouri, central and northeastern Kansas, southeastern Nebraska, and northern Michigan, a large area from south-central Minnesota and central Iowa east-northeastward across most of Wisconsin, northern portions of Indiana, and southern Michigan. Amounts topped eight inches in parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Wisconsin, with reaching 11.3 inches in west-central Wisconsin. According to press reports, the spate of rain sent the Black River out of its banks, the evacuation of more than 500 individuals from Black River Falls, WI and Hatfield, WI. Water was knee-deep in portions of Black River Falls, WI while much deeper water completely submerged many homes in Hatfield, WI. Governor Tommy Thompson declared Jackson Counties to be disaster areas.

UNITED STATES WEEKLY CLIMATE CONDITIONS (June 13 – 19, 1993)



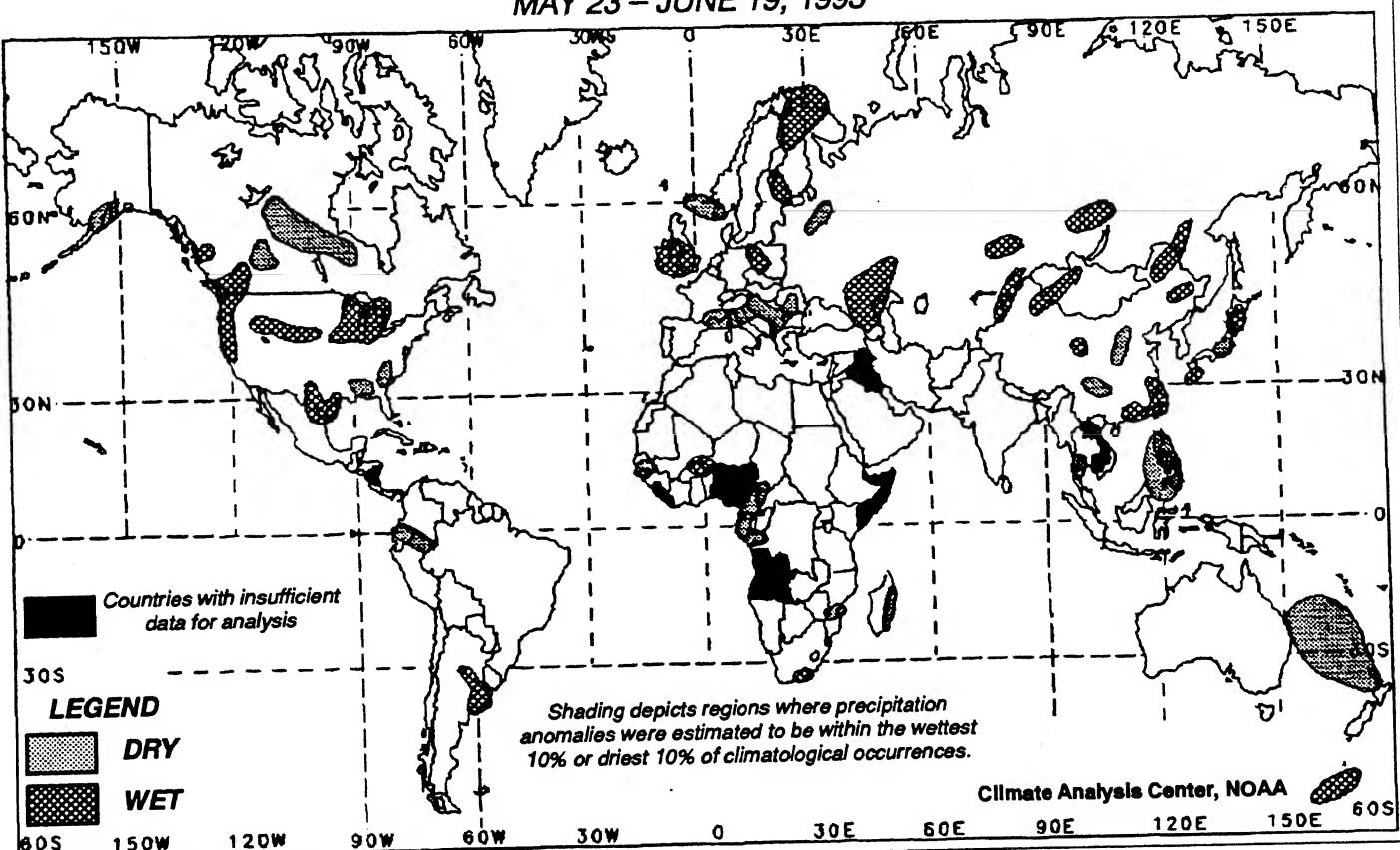
TWO-WEEK GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

JUNE 6 – 19, 1993



FOUR-WEEK GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

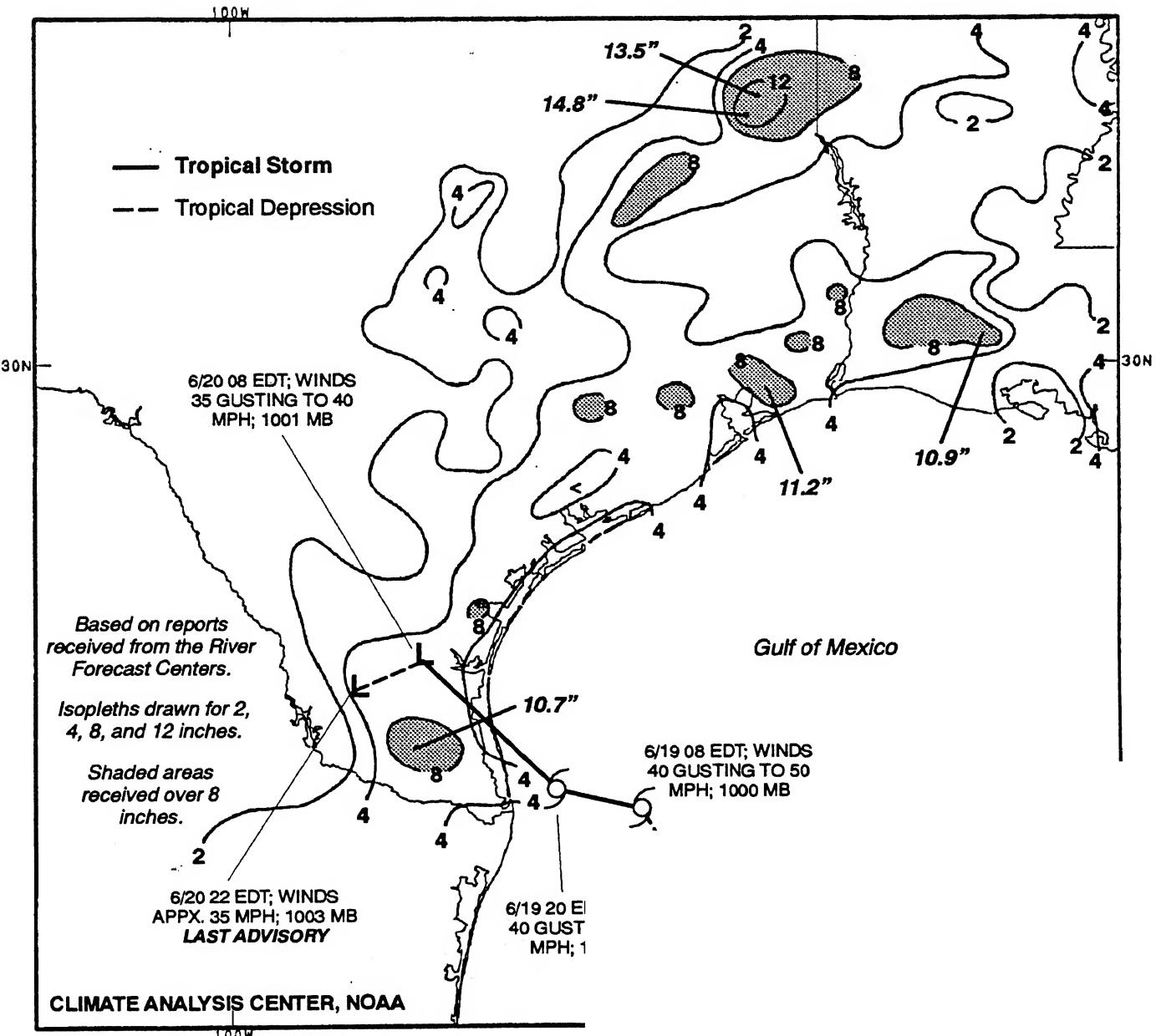
MAY 23 – JUNE 19, 1993



SPECIAL CLIMATE UPDATE

TOTAL PRECIPITATION (in)
and
PATH OF TROPICAL STORM ARLENE

June 17–21, 1993 [5 days]

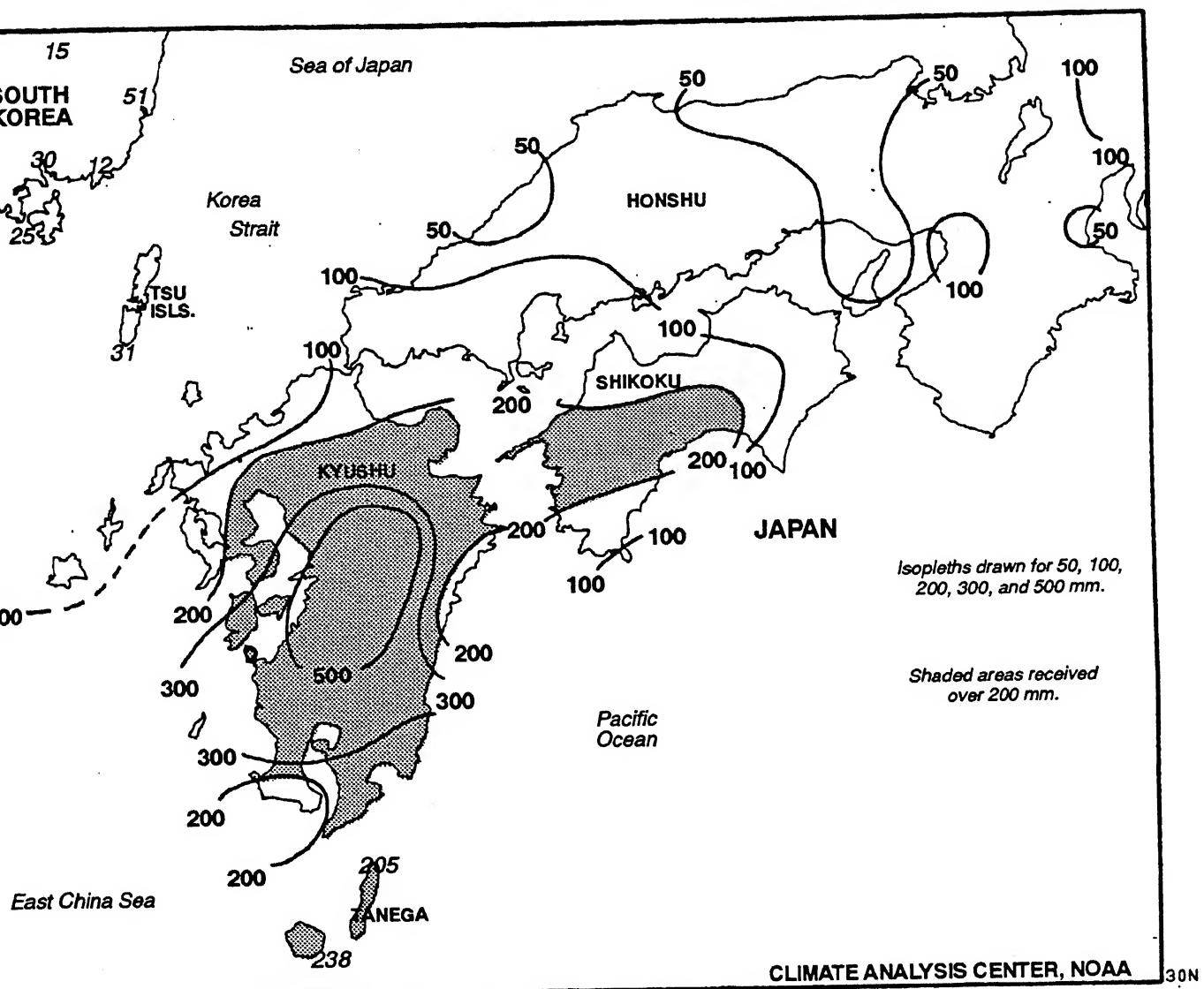


THUNDERSHOWERS ASSOCIATED WITH TROPICAL STORM ARLENE
LOUISIANA. The tropical wave that eventually became Arlene dropped up into the Gulf of Mexico and developing into the region's second tropical depression, Tropical Storm Arlene, slowly moved westward into southern Texas, and gradually generated heavy showers and thunderstorms through eastern Texas and western Louisiana during the five-day period. According to press reports, floodwaters were as much as four feet deep in some areas, and flash flooding was reported in several locations. Reports indicated that about 4,000 homes were destroyed as the tropical wave moved across the state. While Tropical Storm Arlene made landfall in southern Texas, a number of people were killed in Louisiana, and approximately 300 people in Matamoros (across the border from Brownsville, Texas) were killed.

SPECIAL CLIMATE UPDATE

TOTAL PRECIPITATION (mm)

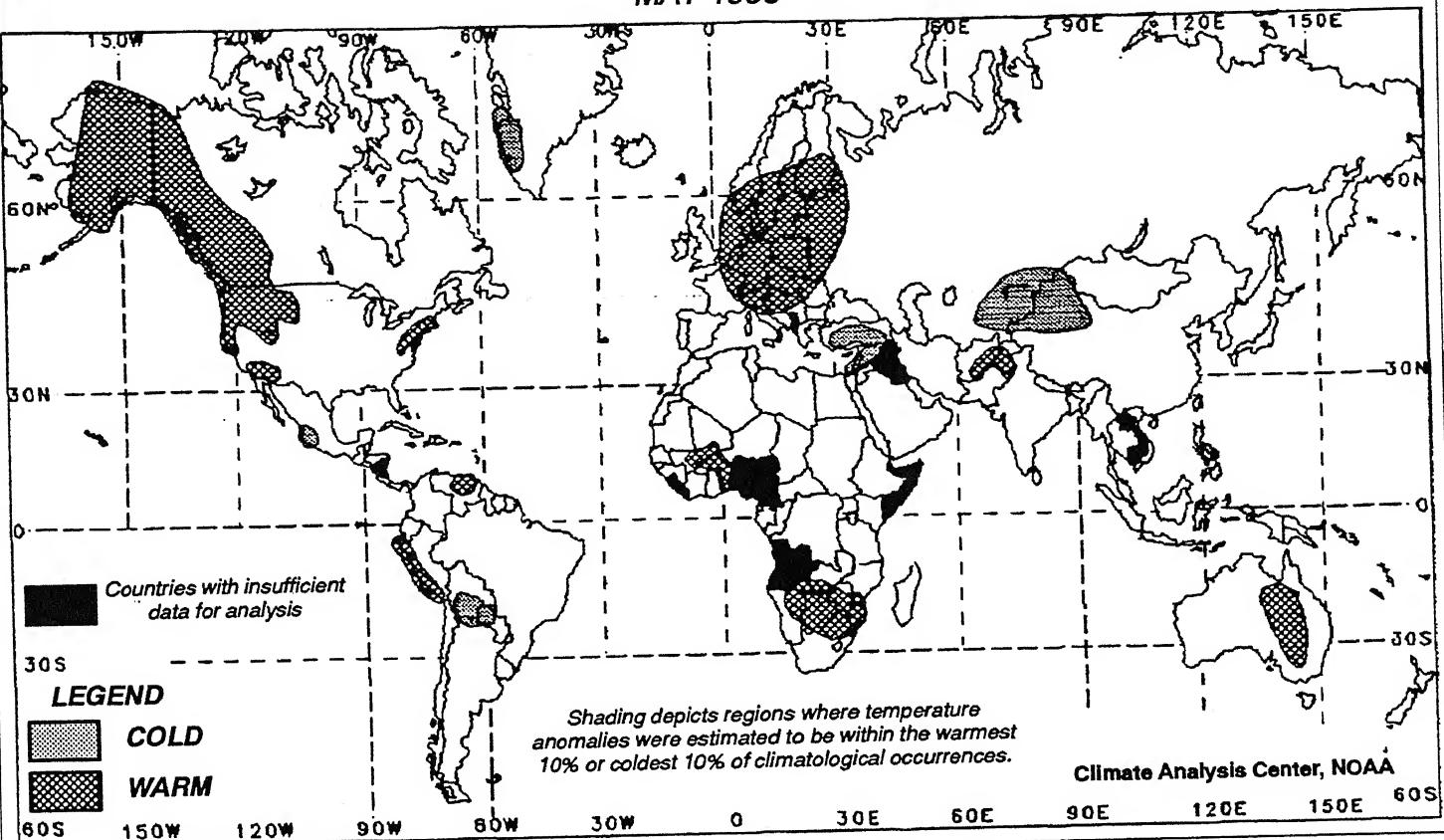
June 13 - 19, 1993 [7 days]



INUNDATING RAINS SOAK SOUTHWESTERN JAPAN. Last week, up to 525 mm of rain deluged central Kyushu, with all but the northern fringe of the island receiving at least 135 mm. Farther east, 100-295 mm drenched central and western Shikoku and extreme southwestern Honshu while 50-110 mm fell across most of the remainder of southwestern Japan. Daily amounts of 100-210 mm were reported at a few locations, but the rains fell over a relatively long period of time (steadily throughout the week) in most areas, keeping river and urban flood-related difficulties to a minimum.

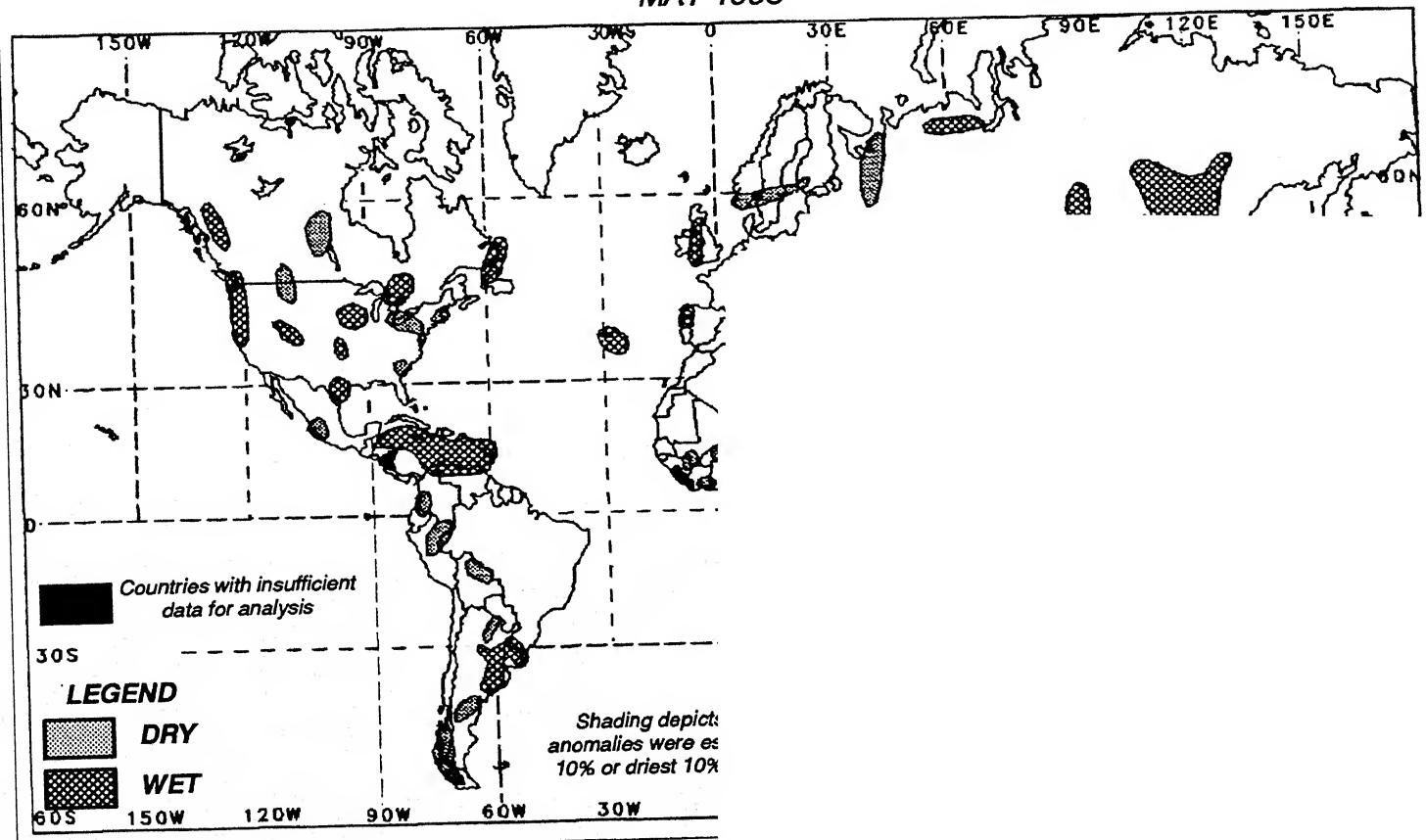
MONTHLY GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

MAY 1993



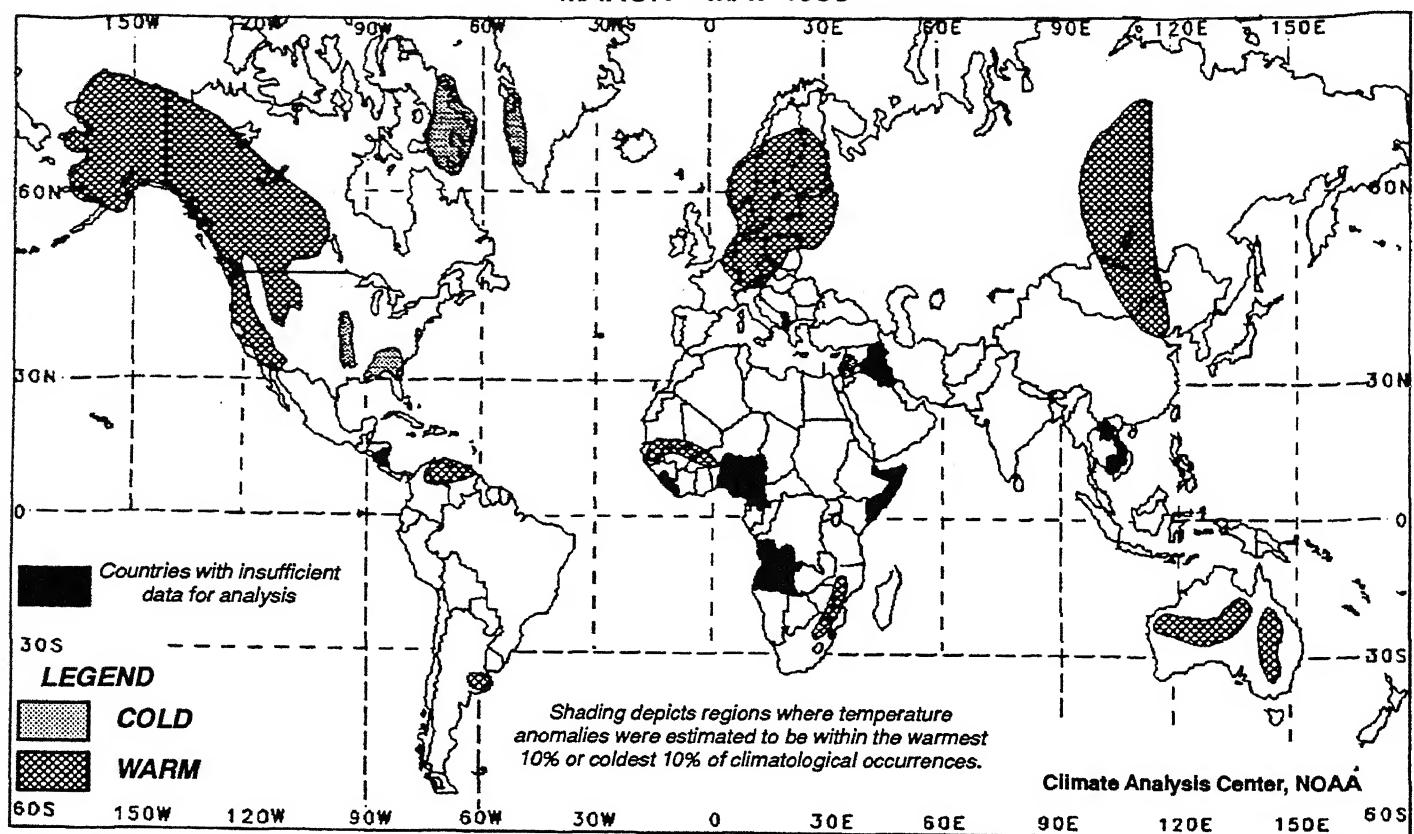
MONTHLY GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

MAY 1993



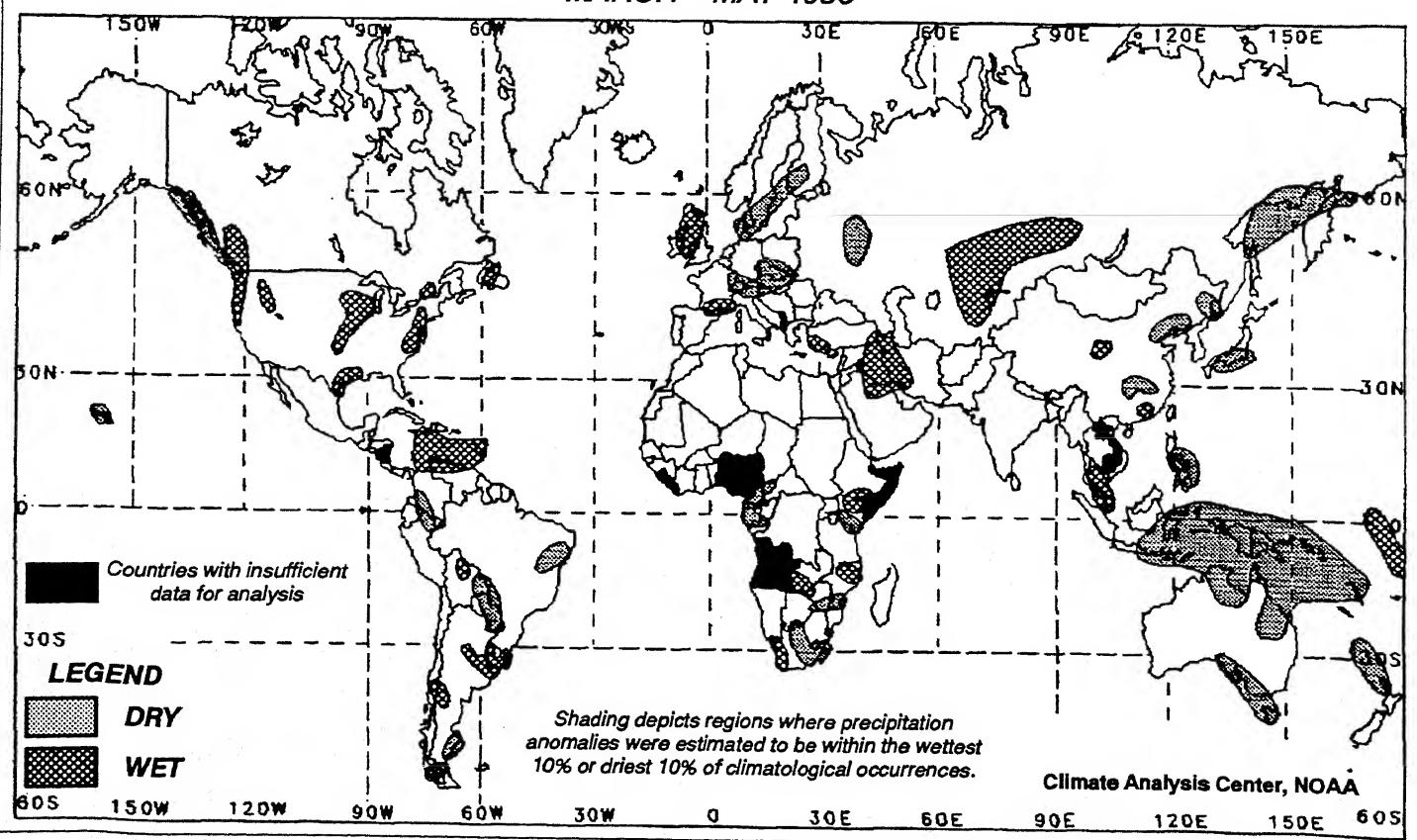
THREE-MONTH GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

MARCH - MAY 1993



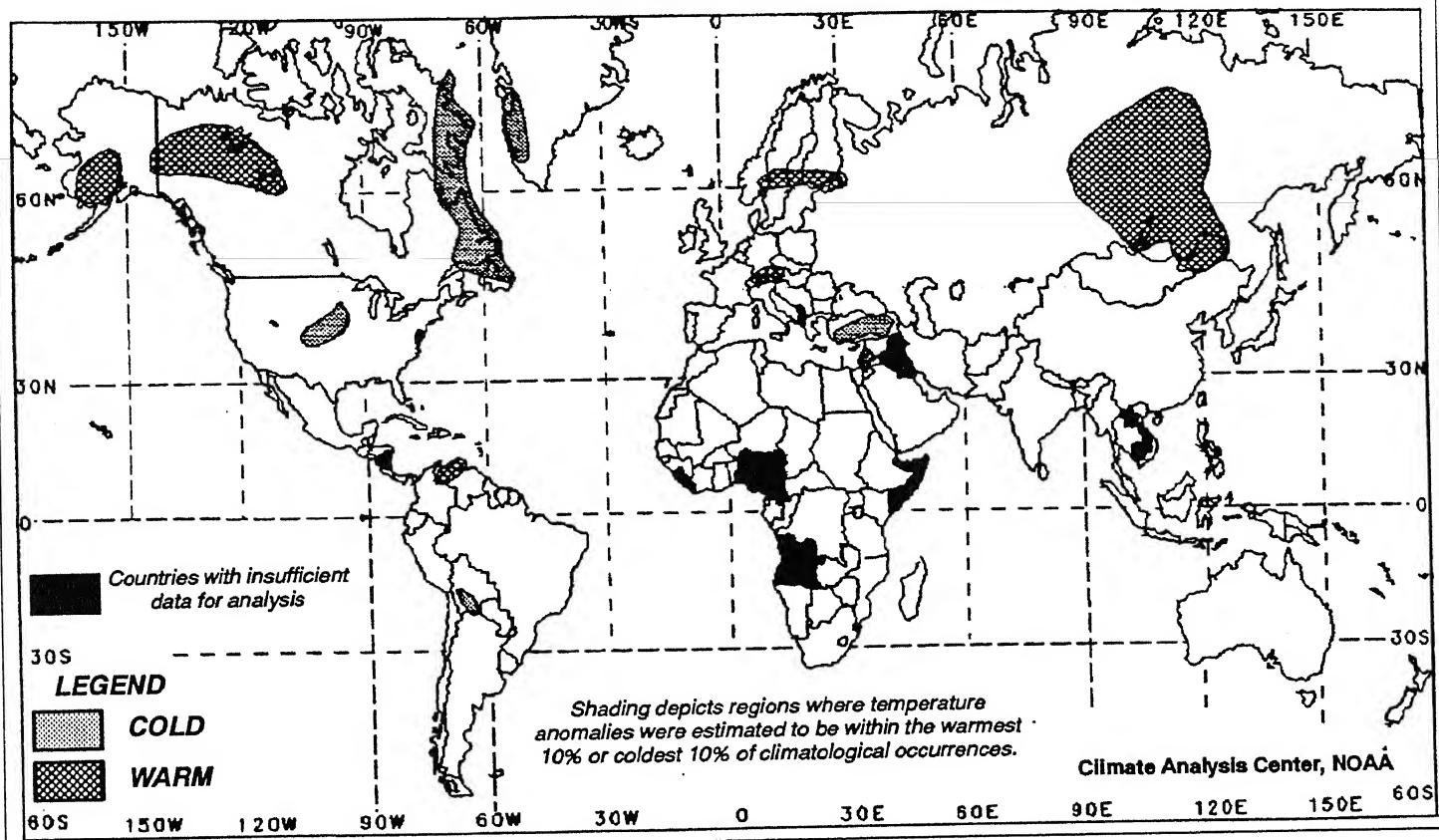
THREE-MONTH GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

MARCH - MAY 1993



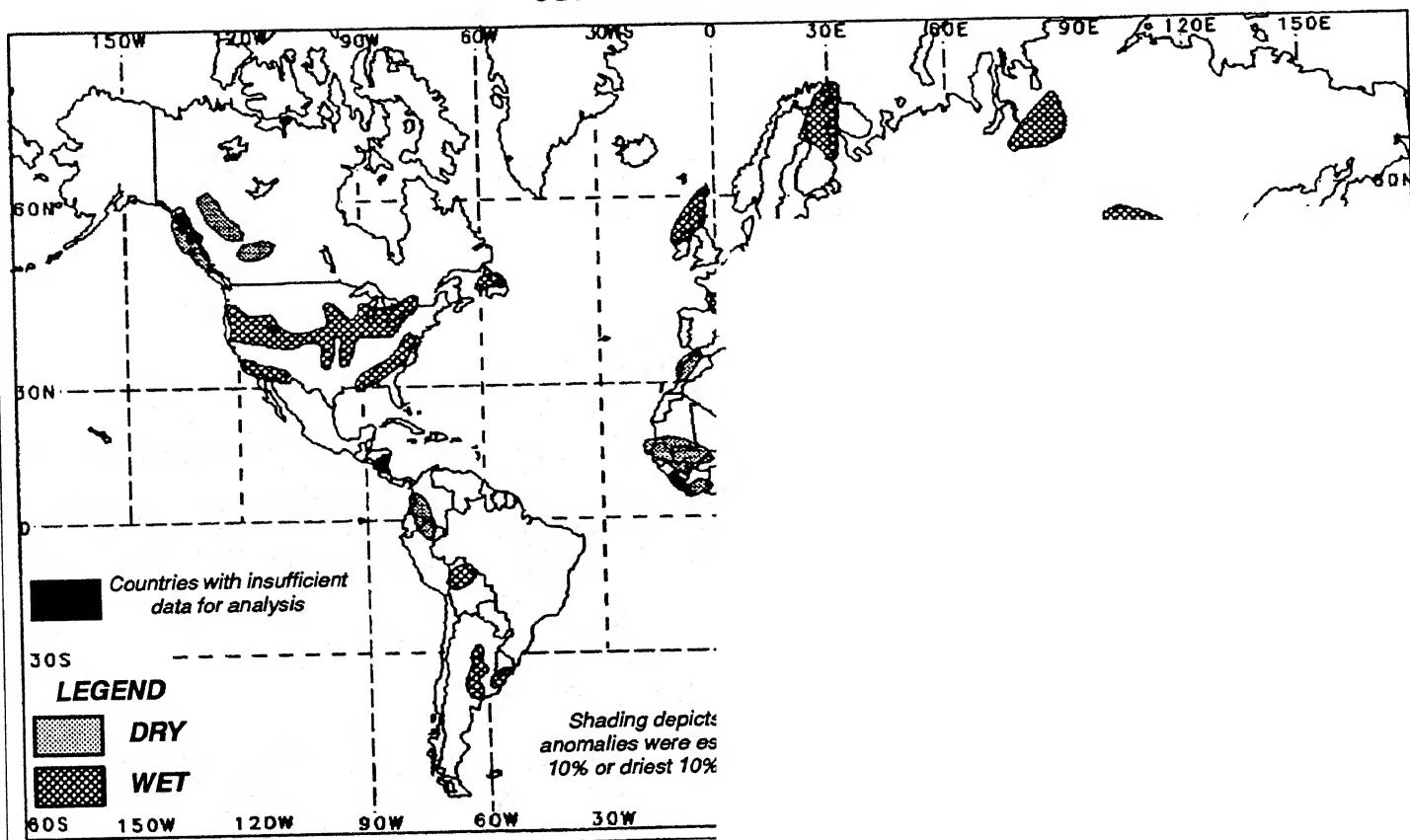
TWELVE-MONTH GLOBAL TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES

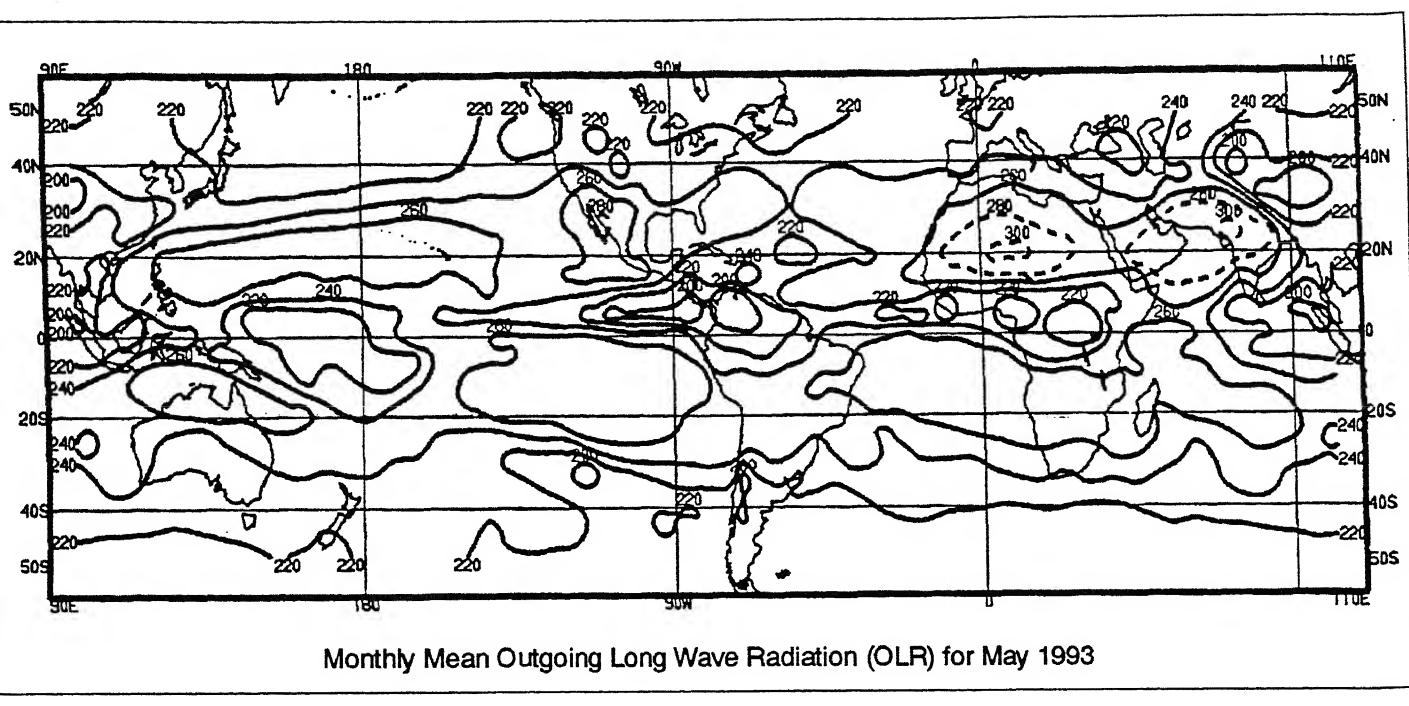
JUNE 1992 – MAY 1993



TWELVE-MONTH GLOBAL PRECIPITATION ANOMALIES

JUNE 1992 – MAY 1993





EXPLANATION

The mean monthly outgoing long wave radiation (OLR) as measured by the NOAA-9 AVHRR IR window channel by NESDIS/SRL (top). Data are accumulated and averaged over 2.5° areas to a 5° Mercator grid for display. Contour intervals are 20 Wm^{-2} , and contours of 280 Wm^{-2} and above are dashed. In tropical areas (for our purposes $20^{\circ}\text{N} - 20^{\circ}\text{S}$) that receive primarily convective rainfall, a mean OLR value of less than 200 Wm^{-2} is associated with significant monthly precipitation, whereas a value greater than 260 Wm^{-2} normally indicates little or no precipitation. Care must be used in interpreting this chart at higher latitudes, where much of the precipitation is non-convective, or in some tropical coastal or island locations, where precipitation is primarily orographically induced. The approximate relationship between mean OLR and precipitation amount does not necessarily hold in such locations.

The mean monthly outgoing long wave radiation anomalies (bottom) are computed as departures from the 1979 – 1988 base period mean. Contour intervals are 15 Wm^{-2} , while positive anomalies (greater than normal OLR, suggesting less than normal cloud cover and/or precipitation) are dashed and negative anomalies (less than normal OLR, suggesting greater than normal cloud cover and/or precipitation) are solid.

